BOARD OF AUDIT.

Proceedings at the Weekly Meeting of the Board Yesterday.

Payments to the Departments-Long List of Submitted Claims-Counsel's Opinion To Be Taken as to the Payment of Common Council Employes.

The weekly meeting of the Board of Audit was held yesterday in the office of the County Auditor. The attendance of the public was large, chiefly consisting of employes of the Department of Public Works and the clerks of the Common Council. Mr. Storrs, Clerk to the Board, read the minutes

of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, -AUDITED CLAIMS. The following claims were allowed, audited and

Mawieyvine Condensed Milk Works Company. 5,480 86
There were a number of other claims also allowed under \$1,000 each. The total amount of the claims was \$82,503 05.

C. Ryan, salary. \$458 83
Seven indoorers. 43 13 Reven naborers.

Peter O. Keefe, third cierk Bureau of Repairs, September to December.

Thomas McGuire, Inspector of Lamps, October to December.

William Doberty, Inspector of Pavements.

John Barclay, Inspector of Regulating Seventy-seventh street, August to December.

ber. ames Waddell, axeman, September and tobert G. R. Green, axeman, September to November.

claims were submitted by Isaac Evans, pur-

Coroners, September to December 31, 1871 1,166 66
Expenses of Committee of Special Investi-

James Muldoon, armorer to Washington Grays, 1871.
Caristian Tasch, armorer to Fifty-flith regiment, May 1, 1871.
Robert Shannon, painter of public lamps, ment, May 1, 1871.

Robert Snannon, painter of public lamps, becomer, 1871.

John Reed, painter of lamps, December, Richard Quinn, painter of lamps, December, 1871
James Heffernan, painter of lamps, December, 1871
T. Brady, painter of lamps, December, 1871.
William B. Rockwell, compiling Annual Report of Chy Chambertan for 1870.
National Broadway Bank as assignees of painters of lamps of Public Works, from August 1 to August 15, 1871.
August 16 to August 15, 1871.
Heary Vandewater, assignee, painter of lamps for Department of Public Works, August, 1871.
Commissioners of Charities and Correction, for schools connected with the alms-houses.

ratus 2,125 00
Atonzo Dutch, carpenter work in schools 2,125 00
National School Furniture Company, furniture for schools 5,564 70
M. Firstimmons, repairs of Inebriate
Asylum George W. Roome, expenses incurred at inneral of James Watson, late County

review of the military and civic societies, April 10, 1871. George W. Roome, expenses for reception of societies on 17th of March, 1871. George W. Roome, expenses for reception of Fenian exiles. Frank E. Towie, City Surveyor, for survey 825 00 Frank E. Towle, City surveyor, for survey

Prank E. Towle, City Surveyor, for survey of Various streets.

Lewis Barker, delivering gravel. 2,463 60 Lewis Barker, delivering gravel. 3,963 60 Lewis Barker, delivering gravel. 3,963 60 Lewis Barker, delivering gravel. 1,000 00 Croton Lewis Lewis Barker, delivering gravel. 1,000 00 Croton Aqueduct property—faxes assessed thereon for 1871. 4,736 61 SALARIES OF COMMON COUNCIL EMPLOYES. Commissioner Van Nostr moved that the claims sobmitted to the Comprodier for salaries due to clerks and others of the Common Council be referred to the Counsel of the Board for his opinion thereon. The Board adjourned until Saturday next at three O'clock.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS PREMS.

The Tandil assassins in the Argentine Confederation, as far as caught, to the anmber of thirty-eight, have been tried. Fourteen have been condemned to death, and the majority of the rest have been sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment with hard Patior. It is to be noped that this example will convince the gaucho populace and their bigoted spiritual advisers that the lives of foreigners have to be respected as well as those of "Christians."

A couple of weeks since the Italian police fished out of the Tiber the body of a young and beautiful woman, evidently belonging to one of the first famin the left breast, was left in the wound by the assassin, and under it was tattooed in the skin the terrible word "vendetta," with the date "1872."

The victim is supposed to have belonged to one of

The victim is supposed to have belonged to one of the oldest and noblest families of the Roman aristocracy, but the papers have not yet vectured to puellish the name. The affair is, of course, for the present shrouded in mystery.

We have it from excellent authority that madness has increased in France in proportion to the consumption of alcable dranks in that distracted country, now in advance of all others in that respect, which is not precisely the kind of progress her politicians have been gassing about. Empland has one mad person for every 432 inhabitants: Sweden one in 512; the United States one in 701; Beignam one in 744; France one in 40. England, it will be seen is not much behind. During the last seventeen years the number of draking places has about tripled in France, but is not that liberty? Of course!

At a sale of rare books and manuscripts in Paris on Saturday, the loth of February, there was dis-posed of a lourteenth century, illuminated, Gothic entron of the Binle, with gold clasps, set with tur-quoises and bound in human skin. There is, it is

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES. THE CHARGES AGAINST THE JUDICIARY.

Judge Barnard-General Frank Blair on the Stand-Who Got the \$50,000.

There does not appear to be any prospect of the Judiciary Committee coming to the end of their labors for some time to come. They are, however, indefatigable workers, and attend to the business in hand very closely. Mr. Prince is not supposed to sleep at an, as he is perpetually on the move be tween Albany and New York.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock Mr. Prince, Mr. Flammer and Mr. Tilden were present, and commenced business by calling General Frank P. Blair, who was subposned to tesufy to a remark made by Judge Barnard in his presence. Mr. Bushnell had testified that Judge Barnard stated in the dining room of the Astor House, before a party of gentle men, speaking in reference to the Union Pacific Rathroad Company, that he had turned one lot of damned scoundrels out of New York and he was ready to do so again.

nard make the remark alluded to, but without the use of the expletive before the word scoundres. It teristic of Judge Barnard.

Judge ingraham testified in relation to a divorce suit that had been brought before him, but he had not had time to examine the papers before he left brought before Judge Barnard, who decided the case. This evidence was brought to show that there had been no fixed purpose of bringing suit before Judge

Mr. C. F. Wetmore was then put on the stand and gave testimony in relation to the suit of Bowles vs. Duff. The evidence of Mr. Compton, a couple of

gave testimony in relation to the suit of Bowles vs. Duff. The evidence of Mr. Compton, a couple of days ago, stated that this case involved a sum of \$150,000, which witness denied.

Mr. John A. Devim, of the firm of Devim & Miller, was then examined in reference to the suit of John Scott against the Tammany Sachems. Witness stated that he was employed as counsel for plaintiff, and he procured the order of injunction to show cause from Judge Barnard; at that time he was not aware and did not know that Judge Earnard was a member of the Tammany Society, but he did not think that would disqualify him from acting in the case, as he was not interested and received no emoluments from the property held by the Sachems. A few days after the order had been granted he met Judge Barnard, and asked him it he was a member of the Society, Judge Barnard said, "I did not think of that at the time," Witness was also examined in reference to the suit of Captain Samuels against the Evening Post, He contradicted the statement of Mr. Black, counsel for the plaintiff, and said that his chent, Mr. Henderson, of the Post, begged of him to get the case decided as soon as possible. Consequently witness wrote to Judge Barnard at Saratoga, asking for an early decision. Witness added it is a falsehood to state that his chent asked for any extension of time.

Mr. Steinhart testified in convradiction of the statement made by Adolph Seeinger. Witness stated that Seeinger as counsel for himself and General Funk had applied to Judge Barnard for an injunction to restrain the loreclosure of a chattel mortgage; Steinhart stated that as Seeinger did not know enough to represent his case properly, he asked him for his papers, telling him at the same time that he was no lawyer and better fit for the junk shop than the oar. Witness said that he then gave the papers to J. R. Fellowes, who brought the matter up properly and the injunction was granted.

W. W. Culver, of the firm of Culver & Wrigat,

time that he was no lawyer and better fit for the junk shop than the bar. Withess said that he then gave the papers to J. R. Fellowes, who brought the matter up properly and the injunction was granted. W. W. Culver, of the firm of culver & Wright, was then called. It appears that Andrew Boardman stated that the above firms were made an allowance of \$1,500 in the suit of Elmendorf against Savage and others. Withess testified that they never received any allowance on such suit; our firm were owners of haif the equity in real estate in which the litigation arose. He also stated that in that case isoaruman received an allowance of \$40.8 and \$75 costs.

Mr. J. H. Strahan was then put on the stand. He testified that he was counsel to Comptroller Green. He was examined in reference to the testimony given by Mr. Havemeyer, in which it was stated that Judge Barbard granted the injunction under pressure of public opinion, and he irritered it away by subsequent modificacations. Witness stated he was coinsel for John Foley, and alter the papers were drawn up he accompanied his associate counsel to the residence of Judge Satherland, who was then boiding Chambers. The Judge, after finding out the object of their visit, begged to be excused from acting in the matter, as his term of odice was about to expire and no did not wish to meddle in the matter. They then concluded to try Judge Ingraham, and went to his residence in Harlein, but the Judge was nowhere to be found, and nobody cound tell where he was gone or when he would be back; in fact, he had disappeared in a mysterious manner. The counsel then had a consultation together and decided that if any man had the holdness to act in the matter Judge Barnard would. They went to Junge Barnard, made application in open Court and the injunction was granted on the spot. Witness then said after it was signed he wasked out of the court with Judge Barrard, who had the holdness to act in the matter. I had been the Judge. This injunction entirely stopped the doings of the cuty governme finits & Geoghegan, steam heating apparatus, school 3c.

Sieam fitting and repairs to do.

August Nammer, for cleaning stoves and grates and painting for various schools.

Thomas Angeli, repairing heating apparatus for echools.

chied in the injunction and made it still stronger. The injunction was slightly modified to canale Comptroder Green to pay off the laborers.

Augustus L. Brown, of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, was examined in reference to a question of allowance in the suit of Bowles vs. Duff.

Jay Gould testified that he had never paid any money to Judge Barnard either directly of indirectly. No check for \$3,000 had been given to Judge Barnard by him. He had once given a piece of silver on the occasion of the christening of one of Judge Barnard's children.

W. A. Beach stated he had been counsel for the Eric Railroad Company and testified in relation to the granting of certain orders in the Heath and Raphael suit.

Mr. J. C. Bushnell, one of the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, stated that in conversation with the late James Fisk, Jr., the latter had stated that he never received one cent of the \$50,000 paid by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to Judge Falierton. It will be remembered that paid the \$50,000 to James Fisk, Jr.

The Judgeral Committee are now very anxious to know where that \$50,000 went to.

Mr. Charles E. Ailler, of the firm of Devlin & Miller, corroborated his partner's testimony.

The examination adjourned at six F. M. until Monday, at ten A. M.

THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

An Open Session and Exciting Comedy-A Threatened Breach of the Peace. Yesterday morning, while the serious and solemi

melodrama of the judicial inquiry was being enacted in secret session, Mr. Niles, one of the members of the company, played the principal role in an exciting comedy, to which the public were admitted gratts. The dialogue in this play was confined to Mr. Niles and Mr. Higginbotham. It ap pears that the latter gentleman was subporned to appear at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at ten o'clock yesterday morning to testify in reference to the alleged abuses of the Register's office. The above named gentleman, however, did not appear until one P. M., and by that time the other witnesses had left in disgust. Mr. Higginbotham sent in for Mr. Niles, and the latter gentleman agreed to hear his testimony in the reading room. botham to task for his negligence in wasting the time of the committee, and Mr. Higginbotham answered somewhat hastily, whereupon lar. Niles made use of some language of a rather strong and forcible nature, which resulted in Mr. Higginbotham taking an aggressive attitude and threatening to break his cane over Mr. Niles' head, a movement which only elicited a quiet remark from

break his cane over Mr. Niles' head, a movement which only elicited a quiet remark from the enough elicited out his threat, it would be the last cane he would ever have the satisfaction of breaking. Mr. Higginotham then came to the concusion that peace was better than war with a gentleman of Mr. Niles' physique, and made an altempt to apologise. Mr. Niles then reminded him that he was prepared to hear his testimony and it would be better to balance the other account on some future occasion. Mr. Higginbotham thought so, coo, but retused to testify without a stenographer being present to take down his evidence. Mr. Niles then said that the stenographer of the committee had already wasted two hours waiting for the arrival of Mr. Higginbotham han she had been sent away. Mr. Higginbotham her said he would give \$20 for the services of a stenographer, whereupon Mr. Niles sent for a gentleman of that caling, and Frack belong that caling, and the business of the day was commenced. Mr. Higginbotham hersuled that m one search, where the legal fees amounted to \$4.92, the sum of \$15.95 was charged. Witness situated that the nine search where the Register to increase his charges. He also added that the charges of the present Register were lower than those made by his predecessor. He then alinded to the difficulty of getting some gentlemen to come out

Register to increase his charges. He also added that the charges of the present Register were lower than those made by his predecessor. He then aliaded to the difficulty of getting some gentlemen to come out and testity so far up town.

Q. Are they Mr. — and Mr. —? A. They are the persons referred to: but I hold that the action and language of the committee has been ofensive to me, instead of their lending me their assistance in regressing a public wrong. I have simply stated that those gentlemen feel annoyed at being requested to leave their places of business and brip

valuable papers to such an out-of-the-way place as

valuable papers to such an out-of-the-way place as this.

Q. Do you think the committee are not justified in the demand to produce such documents at this house, when their engagements are so numerous as to force them to break up into sub-committees? While a portion are hearing evidence against the Judges the others can receive further complaints. The committee are also working incessanily day and night for a compensation that does not amount to one third of their own private business. A. The gentlemen have undertaken the business of representing the people in the public Legislature and assumed the honors apportaining to the position. If they come to New York to investigate alleged frauds in public offices and do not find the people come forward they should seek out the evidence. The interest of the multic by holding their examination in the places of business of the men whose evidence is sought, than by demanding their presence, bearing large bundles of valuable documents, in such an out-of-the-way place as this.

Q. Have you anything further to state in regard to the Register's office? A. I do not know that I have. I have simply to state—

Q. I decline to hear—A. I ask you—

Q. Heeling on? A. I believe that the charges in the Register's office are much reduced of late, but inere is still plenty of room for improvement; I have said the same about the County Clerk as I have said the known lawyers, who, have considerable interest in the Register's office, are to appear before the committee and to certify that the charges are considerably less.

Q. We do not want suppositions, but facts. A. I suppose such testimony, however, will have considerable interest in the Register's office, are to appear before the committee and to certify that the charges are considerably less.

Q. I cannot stop to hear anything not pertinent to the case and have it primed at the expense of the State. A. This is my testimony; I am paying for the stenographer; you appear to be making fresh difficulties every minute; the fact is that at pre

Mr. Niles-My committee is sitting, and I can't

Mr. Niles—My committee is sitting, and I can't stop—
Witness—This is a proper fact.
Mr. Niles—I can't hear it.
Witness—I den't hear it.
Witness—I den't want any apologies; but I ask you if the committee could ascertain the amount of illegal fees by examination of the documents without mathematical computation in each case? A. Trey cannot; but I intended, with the assistance of some clerks, to draw up a written scatement.
Mr. Niles—I saked for that a week ago.
Witness—I shall take this testimony.
Mr. Niles—I do not know.
Witness—Do you pay for it or do I? You pay for it and you shall have it.
Stenographer—It is yours, Mr. Higginbotham.

It and you shall have it.

STENOGRAPHER-It IS yours, Mr. Higginbotham,
I have been taking it for you.

Exit Mr. Niles, Curtain falls as witness and
spectators quietly disperse.

THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

The Sub-Committee Hold Open Sessions-What County Clerk Loew Had to Say-The Office Worth Twenty-five Thousand Dol-

The sub-committee appointed to investigate complaints against the office of the County Clerk met last evening in the Fifth Avenue Hotel at six P. M. The committee comprises Messra, Flammer, Tilden dence Mr. Niles examined Mr. Vedder Vandyck, of the firm of Alexander & Green, in reference to the mplaints against the Register's office. Witness stated that he had always been treated with courtes; and had never heard any complaints about over charges. Mr. Niles then said it has been stated be fore him that morning that the sub-committee had been coarse and exacting in their treatment of the Register's office, and asked witness if he had heard

Register's office, and asked witness if he had heard anything to that effect. Witness stated that he had heard so from Mr. Higginbotham.

Mr. Flammer then took the testimony of Julian T. Davies, of the firm of Davies & Work, in relation to the County Clerk's office. Mr. Davies stated that his firm old business for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and they had occasion to make a great many examinations of deeds in the County Clerk's office, and that he always found them prompt in their attention to business, he did not think the charges were at all excessive; he had made a careful calculation of the legal charges and found that he nad not been charged tea cents more than the legal fee on any of the deeds on which he had calculated; the extra charges for searches made within twenty-four nours amounted to about fifty per cent of the legal lees; he did not think that an excessive charge; since January, I, 1872, owing to the negotiations of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, we had to examine a great many titles, and all were put through under the twenty-lour hours; I think the office is exceedingly well conducted, and has been much timproved under the charge of Mr. Loew, who I have always found very anxious to rectify any of the trifting arrors made by this subordinates; I

office is exceedingly well conducted, and has been much improved under the charge of Mr. Loew, who I have always found very anxious to rectify any of the triffing errors made by his subordinates; I have pever lost a paper in the County Clerk's office since Mr. Loew assumed that office.

Mr. Vedder Vandyck then testified to the same effect, adding that he had never heard of any complaints and never made a complaint about the fees and extra charges.

County Clerk Loew then stated that the office was run parily on salary and parily by fees; the clerks in the County Clerk's office are paid salaries from the county, and the searchers and all expenses of that department are paid by the County Clerk from the fees he receives; the fees that were not searching fees are paid monthly into the County Treasury under oath; the County Clerk and Clerk of the Supreme Court receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum. The Searching fees are paid monthly into the County Clerk and Clerk of the Supreme Court receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum. The Searching fees are paid monthly into the County Clerk and Clerk of the Supreme Court receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum. The Searching fees are paid monthly into the County Clerk and Clerk of the Supreme Court receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum. The Searching fees are paid monthly into the County Clerk and Clerk of the Supreme Court receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum. The Searching fees are paid monthly into the County Clerk and Clerk of the Supreme Court receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum. The Searching fees are paid monthly into the County Clerk and Clerk of the Supreme Court receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum. The Searching fees are paid monthly into the County Clerk and Clerk of the Supreme Court receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum. The Searching fees are paid that the fees are the same and the proposed of the county of goods found in the possession of a man named Frank R. Page, and which where all eged to be the proceeds of a bright of the county of the county of the county of

than generally supposed, and from what little knowledge I have on the subject I would be willing to take \$25,000 after expenses were paid for the emoluments; I would not be willing to run the risk of sear a position for a smaller salary; I take risk of searchers not levying on judgments or any other lien being searcaed for—the risk of derks making a mistake in entry or indexing of liens; they would be as hable to leave off a judgment of \$50,000 as one of \$500, and in the event of such error the County Clerk is responsible for the amount and would have to pay it: I give two sureties in the sum of \$15,000, each qualified in double the amount; it is important that the County Clerk be a responsible man.

THE BOY MURDERER.

The Coroner's Inquiry Into the Stabbing of Calvert at the House of Refuge-Dunn Committed for Trial.

Coroner Young held an inquest yesterday on the body of Samuel Caivert, who died from a stab re-ceived at the hands of Justus Dunn, at the House of Refuge, on Sunday evening. The following evidence was taken: -J. L. Colby, M. D., physician at the House of Refuge, was acquainted with deceased; he was one of the keepers: it was his duty to lock the prisoners in the ceils at night; knew the prisoner; toes not know of any difficulty between him and the deceased: there were two wounds on the right leg. never heard of his injuring any of the prisoners.

Israel C. Jones, Superintendent of the House larael C. Jones, Superintendent of the House of Reinge, examined:—Deceased had been employed at the House since 1862; was overseer; prisoner was admitted first in 1869 and discharged, and was again sent there nearly a year since for larceny; it was stated that when a small boy he had attempted to take the life of his uncle; deceased was a quiet, peaceaole man, and of a kindly nature; did receive a coraplaint some time since of his having injured a boy, but it was proved not to be true; the prisoner when first admitted was quiet, mild and with no particularly evil propensities; he has lately been morose and sulten; in December last, in the senoel, he drew a knife on the Principal; the prisoner was in the fourth grade, incorrigible; at the time he said he found it among some shavings or sweepings in the shop; cannot say who sharpened it; the prisoner must have concealed it.

James Brennan had been in the House of Refuge four months; was in another part of the hall when the stabbing took place, and heard Calvers call out, "Brennan, come, or Dunn will kill me?" as he got near, saw Dunn making plunges at Calvers; witness asked him to give him the kinle, and he said, "No, I'll kill the "" he afterwards give it up; the boys are punished by bad marks; a strap is sometimes used; the hoys are compelled to take of their pants first; Calvert did not punish, but reported boys for pun-lisument.

The prisoner's statement was as follows:—My of Reinge, examined:-Deceased had been em

Caivert did net punish, but reported boys for punisument.

The prisoner's statement was as follows:—My father is hving; was sent there by my sister; am sixteen years old; worked in the shoe shop; deceased had charge of me; had no dishoulty with him; worked during the week packing shoes; on Friday a boy struck me on the head, and we were both pat on the line to be reported; I had a knife and slabbed deceased; I was standing inside and called to turns, and called him by his nickname, "Balky," and deceased said, "I'll Balky you," and came to the call and made for me; I only struck him once; ne struck his leg against the knife when trying to kick me; the knife was given to me by a boy named bobbias; I would like to leave the flouse and go to the Pemtentiary, for then you know when you are to get out; the treatment isn't always good; you are punished for onences you go not commit; I did not intend to kild Mr. Caivert; I used the knife for my own protection.

The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the Justus Dunn.
The prisoner was then committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NO COAL IN HALIFAX.

HALIFAN, N. S., March 23, 1872. The manufacturing establishments here have been compelled to suspend work, owing to the scarcity of

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Grand Opera House, The Ninth Regiment Band, Mile. Duval. M. Capoul, Miss Clara Perl, Herr Muller, Max Maretzek, Predi-gam. Senorita Filomena and C. E. Pratt appear in concert this evening at the Grand Opera House, The following is the programme:-Overture, "La Reine d'un Jour," Adam; Waitz, "Morning Laves," Strauss; Duetto, Garden Scene, second act of "Faust," Gounod-Mile. Marie Leon Duval and M. Victor Capoul; Aria, "Non e'Ver," Tito Mattie—Mr. Jacob Muller; Aria, Valse, De Murielle—Mile. Du-Jacob Muller; Aria, Valse, De Murielle—Mile, Duval; Aria, "Kirchenned," Mulder—Mile, Clara Perl; Grand Selections, "Ernani," Verol. Part 2—Overture, "La Fille du Regiment," Ionizetti; Grand Aria, "il Baien," second act "il Trovatore," Verdl—Mr. Jacob Muller; Overture, "William Tell" (for piano), Rossim (arranged for four hands by Gottschak)—Senorita Pilomena and Mr. C. E. Pratt; Romanza, "M'AppariTut' Amor," Martha," Flotow—M. Victor Capoul; Brindisi, "Lucrezia Borgia," Donizetti—Mile, Clara Perl; Duo, "Les Dragons de Villars," Millard—Mile, Duval and M. Capoul; Narren Galop, Gung".

Drittings Abroad.

A French paper states that "Kontski, the brawura planist, has had a narrow escape from being killed at an American tavern in London."

The death is recorded of Miss Helen Lawson Gour-lay, professionally known as Miss Nelly Gordon, of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

"Lonengrin," says the Menestret, is to be given at Covent Garden. If so, we recommend Mr. Gye to commence at once rehearsals with his chorus. The municipal authorities of Strasbourg have reused to organize a German theatre, notwithstand-

ing the subvention offered them by the Prussian Mile. Pauline Castro, of the Italian Opera, Paris,

An opera company, among whom are Messrs, Durand and Parkinson, and who mave been performing at Limerick for some time, were denounced on Sunday in the flercest terms in the Roman Catholic chapels throughout the city, in consequence of the operas having been continued during Lent.

After the production of "Cymbeline" at the Queen's Theatre, London, Mrs. Scott-Siddons will play in a new drama, by Mr. Richard Lee, entitled "Ordeal by Touch." This will be the first original piece in which Mrs. Siddons has appeared in London.

M. Gounod's cantata "Galita," Sig. Marchetti's "Ruy Bias," Sig. Verdi's "bon Carios" and Meyerbeer's "Africaine" are the works to be produced at the Liceo Opera House, in Barcelona, retween the 8th of April and the 16th of May, the chief singers to be Mesdames Briol-Nicolay, Flomena Lianes, Signori Steger, Bulterine and Varvaro.

The king of tenors and the fascinating little prima donna, Pauline Canissa, nave returned from their Western tour, which was closed abruptly in Chicago, owing to the indisposition of Wachtel. The troupe has been very successful in the provinces, as may be seen from the following extracts. The Washington Chronicle says:-

Washington Chronicle says:—

"The Martha of Pauline Canissa, as sung and acted, will be remembered as a gem. She showed that by conscientious study she had mastered the spirit and melody of her rôte, and throughout the opera her rich, sweet, pure tones evoked admiration and critical acknowledgment of ner great merit. Plunkett was rendered in a many style, but, after all, rather too broad; attempted effects rather than being entirely natural; and Lord Tristam, though meeting the requirements of his part, was not so altogether pleasing as ne might have been. We have written so much, hoping at last to be able to say something worthy of the Lionel of Herr Wachtel, His voice is the mortal echo of the divine origin of music. It seems almost it, encumbered as it is with human beiongings, to lead in the seraphic choruses of the immortals. It is splendid, demanding superiative praise, and leaving but little room and less inclination for criticism."

In a Cincinnati journal we find the following:—

In a Cincinnati journal we find the following:-In a Cincinnati journal we find the following:—

"The début of Mile. Canissa in the Postinon' was an unqualified success. She sang that which the score had allotted to her with precision and spirit, greatly pleasing the house with her manner of execution and the sweetness of her voice. It has been several years since she last (and first) appeared among us, and in this interval the improvement in ner delicious soprano has been almost incredible. It is true, flexible and brilliant, and a better Madelieine could not have been desired, not even in the extremely difficult impersonation of the two characters—the lady and her maid—which the prima donna is compelled to assume at one and the same

burglary committed upon certain premises in Philadelphia. The complainant testified that on the 29th of December his store in Philasik; he had seen portions of these goods at Police Headquarters in this city; they were the same goods as those in Court; ne identified them from certain marks upon them; the silks were gros grain; other houses imported the same silk, but

with different brands,

Detective Dunn was called, and testified that he recovered the goods from Page's place, No. 1 Wash-

Detective Duan was called, and testified that he recovered the goods from Page's place, No. 1 Washington place; that the silks were in the showcase upon the counter in Chamberlain's store, not in Page's office; he understood Page's business to be that, of a broker, a dealer in jewelry, silks, &c.; has known nim as a broker for hine or ten years.

Frank R. Page was called, and testified—I am a general merchandise broker; have been in business for fitteen years; I have seen these goods before in my place; a may, who gave his name as Edwards, came to me on the 7th of January with the silks; he said that he had paper to meet on the following day, and was in hope of receiving money for that purpose; but in case he failed to receive the money he wanted to know what I would give mm for the silk; I told him \$450; on the sth of January he returned, and said he failed to meet his paper, and I paid him \$450 for the silk; Edwards brought silk on the 24th and 29th of February, which I also purchased; I purchased them out and out, and gave or took no bill of sale; in reference to the bag containing the cloaks, a boy brought it to my office and said that a man would call and see about them; the man did call and took out three cloaks to a pawnbroker, as I did not take clothing; he went away, saying he would send for them, but did not before ine officers seized the goods; the laces were brought by a young man, who also said a person would call and see about them; in y boy received them; I did not know the contents of the parceis until the officers seized then; my boy received them; I did not know the contents of the parceis until the officers seized then; my boy received them; I did not know the contents of the parceis until the officers seized then; my boy received them; I did not know the contents of the parceis until the officers seized he goods; the laces were brought by a young man, who also said a person would call and see about then; my boy received them; I did not know the contents of the parceis until the officers seiz

29th of February; I gave him \$450 for siks bought January 8, and for the piece bought February 24 gave him \$135; I gave him for the entire lot \$725.25 for five pieces; my cash book is in Court (book examined and entires found corresponding with above dates and amounts); I know Chamberlain; have known him for several years; have been in his building for two years; I do not rent the office of Chamberlain; do not pay for the office; am doing business for Chamberlain.

Chamberlain's bookkeeper and the office boy were examined, but their testimony was unimportant.

Mr. James M. Smith, counsel for the defence, made an impassionate appeal for the discharge of the prisoner. He admitted that the goods had been july identified as siolen property, but maintained that Page was entirely innocent of complicity in the robbers.

mr. Anthon, for the prosecution, followed with strong objections. Justice Hogan took the papers and reserved his decision.

POLICE PROMOTIONS. The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday

promoted the following roundsmen to full sergeants, and transferred them to lowing precincts:-Lyons, of the Thirteenth, to the Twenty-third; Schully from the Eighteenth to the Twenty-third; Schully from the Eignteenth to the Nineteenth, Suthe from the Nineteenth Sub-precinct to the Twenty-second, Eakins from the Ninth to the Fifth, Armstrong from Nineteenth sub-precinct to the Nineteenth; Gaynor, of the Twenty-sixth precinct to same precinct; Sergeant Westervelt, of the Eighteenth, was transferred to the Twenty-first precincts. Sergeants Croins of the Third precinct, were retired from the force, Officer Join, of the Twenty-first precinct, resigned.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Taking the Taxes. Tax Collector Samuel Burrows received \$84.322 68

A Fatal Fall. John McKenna, aged about sixty-six years, last evening accidentally fell into the cellar of the resi-dence No. 230 North Seventh street, Williamsburg, and was instantly killed. Coroner Whitehill took charge of his remains.

There were two deaths from spotted fever re-ported at the Sanitary Bureau yesterday, and several cases of smallpox. The typnoid fever patients at the House of the Good Shepherd are progressing favorably toward convalescence.

There were 361 persons arrested in this city dur-ing the past week by the police. A bill is about to

A Deserter's Mishap.

A seaman belonging to the crew of the United States steamer Froile, lying at the Navy Yard, atover the wall of the yard. The deserter, William McClelian, fell and broke one of his legs. He was conveyed back to the ship and placed on the "binnacle list." Upon his recovery he will be punished. tempted to desert yesterday afternoon by climbing

Proposed Widening of Myrtle Avenue. The announcement made that a bill had been favorably reported in the Assembly, under the title of "An act for the improvement of Myrtle avenue, in the city of Brooklyn," caused the utmost commo in the city of Brooklyn," caused the utmost commo-tion on the part of the property owners along the line of that thoroughfare who are opposed to the measure proposed. The act provides for widening the avenue five feet and repaving it. Two and a half feet is to be taken of each sidewalk to effect this end. A meeting of the dissausfied landhoiders of Myrtic avenue has been held, at which a com-mittee was appointed to visit Albany and oppose the passage of the act as injustice.

That Offal Dock.

The establishment of that offal dock, at the foot of Court street, continues to excite public comment and indignation among the residents of South Brooklyn and others. The carrion depot in question is also nighly offensive to the yachtsmen whose boats is also nighly offensive to the yachtsmen whose boats lie moored in the waters adjacent, as well as to the several amateur boat clubs that have their boat houses near the dock. Meanwhile no effort is made by the Street Commissioner to remove the cause of complaint to some less objectionable locality, away from habitations. It has been proposed to construct a dock on Newtown Creek, at a point in Queens county where there are no houses. This would be agreeable to all concerned. But the authorities state there are no funds applicable for that purpose.

The latest addition to the maiadies which have arisen to considerable extent in Brooklyn is hydrophobia. This, the most terrible of all known afflic tions, has carried off two human beings, a girl two weeks. The victims alinded to were bitten by a little black and tan dog on Park avenue in the month of February. Three other children were bitten at the same time by the animal, and, of course, the danger of the appearance of the disease in their system has not yet passed away. On Wednesday last a police officer of the Ninth precinct shot a rabid dog in that district, after it had left the mark of its poisonous fangs in the legs and arms of three boys, aged respectively nine, ten and eleven years. Other victims that have not come to light thus far may also have been gleaned by the destructive canine before he fell by the shot of the policeman. But that is not all. Yesterday a mad dog bit a boy in Herkimer street and then fastened its fangs in the legs of a norse and a cow. The fact that so many rabid propagators of hydrophobia are rushing wildly, unmuzzled, through the streets, dispensing passports across the River Styx, should be sufficient reason for the authorities to awaken to a sense of their duty and impose a heavy fine upon the owners of unmuzzled dogs. In England a tax is imposed upon the owners of canines, and as a sequence the streets are not so overrun by them as is the case in this vicinity. Certain it is that the life of a single human being is worth more than all the canine species put together. The Common Council may take cognizance of this fact at their session to-morrow afternoon. month of February. Three other children were

BROOKLVN'S RALLOT

At the recent reform meeting held at the Brook-lyn Academy of Music it was stated as a fact that

there were 11,000 illegal votes cast at the last election. The speakers who addressed the meeting, including ex-Lieutenant Governor Stewart L. Woodford, called upon District Autorney Britton to prosecute the frauds, to bring to trial the parties now under indictment, and also those parties who were indicted on the charge of committing frauds at the election in Kings county in the fall of 1869. This allusion to the frauds of 1869 revived a subject which had been forgotten by many people. Mr. Samuel time and immediately after the election, when it became evident that gross frauds had been com-

mitted, that the ballot boxes had been tampered with to a very great extent, Mr. Morris laid the matter before the Grand Jury, which body found "true bilis" of indictment against about sixty persons, including many inspectors and canvassers. Fublic indignation ran very high in those days, and District Attorney Morris had the sympathy and support of the people. The indicted parties retained Mr. Winchester Britton (the present District Attorney) to defend them, and after some delay a number of cases were tried and the accused convicted. The cases were appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, which subsequently convened at Poughkeepsie. That tribunal unanimously affirmed the convictions, Justice Daniel Smith delivering the opinion. A few months thereafter the District Attorney entered a noile prosequit in many of the other cases, being convinced that the evidence was insufficient to secure convictions, and from that day the matter gradually faded from the public mind, until it was revived in the manner above stated. There are a few of the old indictments yet in the District Attorney's office; but it was the opinion of Mr. Morris before he left office, and is still, that public interests and the ends of instice have been subserved by the convictions already had. The Committee of Seventy-Juve, however, demand that these old indictments suall be tried, and it is said that the accused will be arrangmed in the City Court next month, together with those persons indicted on the carge of committing frauds last fall.

District Attorney Britton, who was present at the reform meeting, was called to the front after the other speakers, and said that it did not require those gentiemen to call upon him or to fix the limit they would give him to perform the duties of his office. Whatever the vote might have been, he believed he was the recognized District Attorney of Kings county. When he took the onto folice he without fear or favor, politicians or not, he would do it. It was easy for a man to deery against others, and all he asked of the citizens of Frooklyh was to with to a very great extent, Mr. Morris laid the matter before the Grand Jurg, laid the matter

LABORERS AND LABOR REFORM.

The Eight Hour League and the National Labor Reform Party in Opposition-The Reason Why. BOSTON, March 23, 1872.

The Boston Eight Hour League protests inst the platform of the National Labor party, adopted at Columbus, Ohio, for the following reasons:-First, because it does not contain a statement of the underlying principles of the movement nor propose any measure that will remedy existing evils; second, because it deals mainly with finance, currency and taxation, ques tions of little consequence to the laborer, inasmuch as reducing taxation or decreasing interest will result in a corresponding reduction of wages, as wages are everywhere regulated by the cost of living; third, because it did not demand the enforcement of the Eight Hour law, and petition for its further extension to the Patent laws, instead of asking for a law already in existence; fourth, because it did not denounce that barbarism of the Norta, the factory system, that forces tens of thousands of children from seven to fifteen years of age to toil in overheated rooms cleven and twelve hours a day—a system that is dwarfing their minds, crippling their forms, and rearing a class whose existence endangers the perpetuity of our government; fita, because of its neglect to thank the Hon. George F. Hoar for his bill for a National Eureau of Labor, and his demand for its passage by the Senate of a majority of the Commissioners from the ranks of the irlends of labor; sixth, because it failed to extend its irrendly greeting to our brothers in Europe, of every nationality, struggling with us for labor redemption. inasmuch as reducing taxation or decreasing in

MORE ALLEGED BLACKMATLING.

A Quarrel Over the Rent of Apartments in Six Avenue-"Pay This Little Bill or I Will Expose You"-The Bill is Not Paid and the Expose is Made.

Some time during the latter part of last summa a woman giving her name as Mrs. Hynes rented suit of rooms of Mr. Thomas Crawlord, of No. 4 Sixth avenue. She remained in these apartmen until about the 1st of December, when, having become insane, she was removed to the Bloomingdal Asylum. During her stay in Mr. Crawford's house it is alleged, she was upon several occasions visi by Mr. James W. Bell, of No. 172 Fifth avenu About the 10th of December Mr. Bell was visite at his place of business by Mr. Crawford, who state that he had a bill of \$40 against him for the la month's rent, which, he asserted, Mrs. Hynes ha

which he claimed was due him for damage done to premises by the fair occupant. Mr. Bell declined have anything whatever to do with the matter, sa-ing that he did not pretend to pay anyhody's bil but his own. According to his story crawford the began threatening him with an exposure to l (Bell's) family of certain little amours of his, who

It seems that the lady in question, on being take to the asylum, left everything about her apartme

to the asylam, left everything about her apartmen just as they had been during her occupancy them. Among other things she left a large number of letters of all sorts and descriptions in one of hirungs. In some way or another Mr. Crawfor soon came into possession of these. He asserts the Awoman same into possession of these. He asserts the Mr. Crawfor them to him; while, on the other hand, Mr. Be alleges that he purioined them. Be this as it mathere is no doubt but Mr. Crawford did have then and, in fact, is still the possessor of a portion them, as the sequel will demonstrate. A green many of these letters were signed "J. W. B." as Mr. Crawford asserts that "J. W. B." is none of the hand, manes W. Bell, of No. 172 Fitta avenue, Well, having been rather peremptorily shown the door by Mr. Bell, Mr. Crawford on the 15th December fulminated an ultimatum of his cas which he enclosed to Bell, and on the strength this

which he enclosed to Bell, and on the strength this

A CASE OF BLACKMAIL

Is made out against Crawford as the following at davit will snow:

First District Police Court.—State of New Yor City and County of New York, as:—James W. Bell, of N 174 Fifth avenue, in said city in being duly sworn, depos and says that on or about the lish day of December, 1871, the city and county of New York, one Thomas Crawford of feloniousy and knowingly send and deliver to him, as James W. Bell, and did make and for the purpose of belied livered and schi, did part with the possession of a certain effective to the control of the court of the c

and properly command and properly command and provided.

Wherefore deponent prays that the said Thomas Crawfo may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

Sworn to before me, this 19th day of March, 1873.

J. Downing, Police Justice.

Sworn to before me, this 19th day of March, 1873.

J. DOWLING, Police Justice.

On the strength of this Judge Dowling at one issued a warrant for Crawford's arrest and place It in the hands of Sergeant Quino, of the Cousquad. At ten o'clock yesterday morning the pape was served, and by cleven o'clock the parties wen in court. The Judge heard Mr. Crawford's explaintion, and, not considering it a sufficiently goone, held him to ball in the sum of \$2 000.

At the conclusion of the case Mr. Crawford hands the Herald prepresentative a bundle of notes at letters, some of which were signed

"YOUR DEAR LITTLE GIRL"

and others "J. W. B," while others again we without a signature of any kind. These, he stated were a portion of those which passed between M Beil and Mrs. Haynes. The rest of them—abothree hundred, he stated—he had sent or take to Mr. Beil's wife for the purpose exciting a first class domestic fend. During conversation the Herald representative had will Mr. Beil in relation to the matter, that gentlems and that what Crawford had boasted of was true that he had really gone to see Mrs. Beil during the Bout a busine of letters signed "J. W. B.," none of which, however, he had ever written knew anything about.

NEW YORK CITY.

The taxes paid at the office of the Tax Receiv last week were \$75,268 20.

There were thirty-five fires in this city last wee estimated loss, \$10,750; insurance, \$155,950.

Vital statistics for the week ending March 23: Deaths, 655; stillbirths, 43; marriages, 109; birth

John Hendrickson fell from the first floor to

Superintendent Donahue, of the Free Labor B reau, received 946 applications for employment in week. Situations were produced for 868 applicants.

and received \$200. Mr. G. D. Cardozo, of t

Ordinance Bureau, received sixty-seven complain of violations of Corporation ordinances, all which were referred. Coroner Young will hold an inquest at No. Coroner Young will hold an inquest at No. 1 Forsyth street on the body of Garrett Smith, wi was employed as night watchman at Thurston

Hotel. At two o'clock yesterday he suddenly for down and expired. Also, at No. 209 East 127 street, on the body of Henry J. Howland; at N 10 Grove street, on the body of Thomas R. Ross, at at No. 471 Seventh avenue, on the body of R. Derb who all died suddenly. About ten o'clock on Friday evening Mr. E. Shaffer, son of Rev. J. A. Shaffer, was retur-ing to the Mission House, when he was sudden assailed by robbers, at the corner of Worth and L tie Water streets, and robbed of all the money possessed, which, fortunately, was not a large sur The rumans knocked him down and ruled I pockets so quickly that he had not time to call I assistance.

ported during the past week, a larger number th any previous week this season. Twenty-one cas any previous week this season. Twenty-one cass were reported on Friday and ten deaths during it twenty-four hours ending yesterday noon. (Friday last there were 224 cases in the Smallpc Hospital. Inspector Jayne found a man lying do on Friday, from smalipox, on the third floor of N 5 Cinton street, while his wife and two childred were seek from the same disease.

from St. Paul's chapel, to-day, promise to be ve imposing. Brigadier General J. M. Varian has o imposing. Brigadier General J. M. Varian has a tailed the Fifty-flith regiment to act as funeral a cort, and the sanf will also attend. The following officers have been requested to officiate as puederers:—Colonei Sidney W. Cooper, First regiment Colonei Emmons Clark, Seventh; Colonei George Scott, Eighth; Lieutenant Colonei C. R. Brain Ninth; Lieutenant Colonei N. Gano Gunn, Eight Lieutenant Colonei N. Gano Gunn, Eight Lieutenant Colonei A. P. Webster, First. All to officers of the First division are invited.

to the Morgue for identification yesterday, one fro the Battery and the other from Sixty-slith stre and Eleventh avenue. The first, about five fe eight inches in height, had on blaid pants at yest, bine woolen shirt, a cloth cap and gatter shoe The other was five feet six inches in height, at about forty years old; dressed in brown sack co and pants, brown knit jacket, gray vest, white of the drawers, woolen soeks and brogans, brow hair and sandy moustache. This body has be placed in the Morgue and a photograph taken; t other was too much decomposed.

Mrs. Frederika Mendelbaum, residing corner Clinton and Rivington streets, was arraign before Judge Shandley at Essex Market Con before Judge Shandley at Essex Market Cot yesterday, charged with receiving stolen good on the 25th of February last the firm of Gros Bertrand & Leon, 466 Broome street, lost eight nine pieces of sitk, valued at \$10,003. Seven piec of this silk were traced to Cleveland, Oh and found in the possession of Mrs. Mary Fuol on the information of Mr. Hiller, also of Clevelan who went bail for Mrs. Fuens, it was ascertain that the goods were sent to Cleveland by Mrs. Me delbaum, and a letter signed "M." was produced evidence to that effect. Mrs. Mendelbaum was he under \$1,000 bail to await the arrival of a wind from Cleveland.

THE TAMMANY REFUGEES.

Sr. John, N. B., March 23, 1872.
The Tammany refugees, who were reported to flying inxuriously at the Victoria Hotel in Diplace, have not been seen or heard of.